



October 24, 2001

Mr. Paul Sarahan
Director
Litigation Division
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

OR2001-4856

Dear Mr. Sarahan:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 153789.

The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (the "commission") received a request for any letters, memoranda, notes to the file, records of telephone conversations, e-mails, or other forms of communication created or revised between June 1, 2001 and August 3, 2001 in the commission's files regarding Alcoa, Inc.'s ("Alcoa") alleged modification of its facilities in Rockdale, Texas and any possible increase in emissions resulting from violations of the state or federal Clean Air Acts. Because the documents in Attachments 3C and 5 do not fall into the specified time period, we conclude that these documents are not responsive to the request and, therefore, these documents are not addressed in this ruling and need not be released. You have provided the requestor with some of the information, but claim that the remainder of the requested information is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103, 552.107, 552.110, and 552.111 of the Government Code. You also advise this office that the requested information may involve the proprietary or property interests of Alcoa. You have submitted a copy of a letter notifying Alcoa about the request as required by section 552.305(d).¹ We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

¹See Gov't Code § 552.305 (permitting interested third party to submit to attorney general reasons why requested information should not be released); Open Records Decision No. 542 (1990) (determining that statutory predecessor to Gov't Code § 552.305 permits governmental body to rely on interested third party to raise and explain applicability of exception in Public Information Act in certain circumstances).

You assert that Attachments 3A-B are excepted under section 552.103 of the Government Code. Section 552.103 provides as follows:

(a) Information is excepted from [required public disclosure] if it is information relating to litigation of a civil or criminal nature to which the state or a political subdivision is or may be a party or to which an officer or employee of the state or a political subdivision, as a consequence of the person's office or employment, is or may be a party.

....

(c) Information relating to litigation involving a governmental body or an officer or employee of a governmental body is excepted from disclosure under Subsection (a) only if the litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated on the date that the requestor applies to the officer for public information for access to or duplication of the information.

Gov't Code § 552.103(a), (c). The commission has the burden of providing relevant facts and documents to show that the section 552.103(a) exception is applicable in a particular situation. The test for meeting this burden is a showing that (1) litigation is pending or reasonably anticipated, and (2) the information at issue is related to that litigation. *University of Tex. Law Sch. v. Texas Legal Found.*, 958 S.W.2d 479, 481 (Tex. App.--Austin 1997, no pet.); *Heard v. Houston Post Co.*, 684 S.W.2d 210, 212 (Tex. App.--Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, writ ref'd n.r.e.); Open Records Decision No. 551 at 4 (1990). The commission must meet both prongs of this test for information to be excepted under 552.103(a).

You state that the commission has a pending investigation relating to the Alcoa, Inc. facility. You further state that "while there is a possibility that this ongoing investigation may ultimately be resolved, there is also a substantial chance that an enforcement action and associated litigation may ensue given the allegations relating to unauthorized emissions under the Texas Clean Air Act." After reviewing your arguments and the submitted documents, we conclude that litigation is reasonably anticipated in this instance. We also find that the submitted information is related to the anticipated litigation for the purposes of section 552.103(a). Therefore, you may withhold Attachments 3A-B from disclosure pursuant to section 552.103(a) of the Government Code.²

Generally, however, once information has been obtained by all parties to the litigation through discovery or otherwise, no section 552.103(a) interest exists with respect to that information. Open Records Decision Nos. 349 (1982), 320 (1982). Thus, information that

²Because section 552.103 is dispositive, we do not address your other claimed exceptions for Attachments 3A-B.

has either been obtained from or provided to the opposing party in the anticipated litigation is not excepted from disclosure under section 552.103(a), and it must be disclosed. Further, the applicability of section 552.103(a) ends once the litigation has been concluded. Attorney General Opinion MW-575 (1982); Open Records Decision No. 350 (1982).

Next, the commission and Alcoa state that the information in Attachment 4 is excepted under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 382.041 of the Health and Safety Code as well as section 552.110 of the Government Code.³ Section 552.101 excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by statute. Section 382.041(a) of the Health and Safety Code provides in part, with exceptions which do not appear to apply here, that "a member, employee, or agent of the commission may not disclose information submitted to the commission relating to secret processes or methods of manufacture or production that is identified as confidential when submitted." In Open Records Decision No. 652 (1997), this office concluded that section 382.041 of the Health and Safety Code protects information submitted to the commission if a *prima facie* case is established that the information is a trade secret under the definition set forth in the Restatement of Torts, and if the information was identified as confidential by the submitting party when it was submitted to the commission.

Section 552.110 protects the property interests of private parties by excepting from disclosure two types of information: (1) trade secrets obtained from a person and privileged or confidential by statute or judicial decision; and (2) commercial or financial information for which it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that disclosure would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained.

A "trade secret"

may consist of any formula, pattern, device or compilation of information which is used in one's business, and which gives [one] an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. It may be a formula for a chemical compound, a process of manufacturing, treating or preserving materials, a pattern for a machine or other device, or a list of customers. It differs from other secret information in a business in that it is not simply information as to single or ephemeral events in the conduct of the business, as for example the amount or other terms of a secret bid for a contract or the salary of certain employees. . . . A trade secret is a process or device for continuous use in the operation of the business. Generally it relates to the production of goods, as for example, a machine or formula for

³We note that the commission submitted as Attachment 4 letters dated July 9 and 23 and their respective attachments.

the production of an article. It may, however, relate to the sale of goods or to other operations in the business, such as a code for determining discounts, rebates or other concessions in a price list or catalogue, or a list of specialized customers, or a method of bookkeeping or other office management.

RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939) (emphasis added); *see also Hyde Corp. v. Huffines*, 314 S.W.2d 763, 776 (Tex. 1958); Open Records Decision Nos. 255 (1980), 232 (1979), 217 (1978).

There are six factors to be assessed in determining whether information qualifies as a trade secret:

- 1) the extent to which the information is known outside of [the company's] business;
- 2) the extent to which it is known by employees and others involved in [the company's] business;
- 3) the extent of measures taken by [the company] to guard the secrecy of the information;
- 4) the value of the information to [the company] and to [its] competitors;
- 5) the amount of effort or money expended by [the company] in developing this information; and
- 6) the ease or difficulty with which the information could be properly acquired or duplicated by others.

RESTATEMENT OF TORTS § 757 cmt. b (1939); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 232 (1979). This office must accept a claim that information is excepted as a trade secret if a *prima facie* case for exemption is made and no argument is submitted that rebuts the claim as a matter of law. Open Records Decision No. 552 (1990). However, where no demonstration of the factors necessary to establish a trade secret claim is made we cannot conclude that section 552.110 applies. Open Records Decision No. 402 (1983).

Section 552.110 also protects “[c]ommercial or financial information for which it is demonstrated based on specific factual evidence that disclosure would cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the information was obtained[.]” Gov’t Code § 552.110(b). This exception to disclosure requires a specific factual or evidentiary showing, not conclusory or generalized allegations, that substantial competitive injury would likely result from release of the information at issue. Gov’t Code § 552.110(b); *see also National Parks & Conservation Ass’n v. Morton*, 498 F.2d 765 (D.C. Cir. 1974).

Alcoa states that the information relates to how its facility produces electricity and how much it costs. You explain that the electricity is consumed by the adjacent aluminum smelter and that the cost of electricity is a substantial part of Alcoa's total cost for producing aluminum. Alcoa asserts that the aluminum market is highly competitive and that the cost of production is a significant factor in success or failure. Further, Alcoa contends that access to its information would save a prospective competitor significant time, effort, and money and give the competitor an unfair advantage. After reviewing Alcoa's arguments and the submitted information, we conclude that Alcoa has demonstrated that disclosure of its information would cause it substantial competitive harm. Accordingly, the commission must withhold the marked information in Attachment 4 under section 552.110(b).⁴

In conclusion, the commission may withhold Attachments 3A-B under section 552.103 of the Government Code. The commission must also withhold the marked information in Attachment 4 under section 552.110(b) of the Government Code.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at 877/673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

⁴Having found this information excepted under section 552.110(b), we need not address trade secrets under section 552.110(a) of the Government Code.

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dept. of Public Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.--Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the General Services Commission at 512/475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Jennifer Bialek
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

JHB/sdk

Ref: ID# 153789

Enc: Submitted documents

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